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74400—Lucia—Prelude ... "Song ... Aldo.	
87218—Tosca—Viv' diete ... "Song ... Caruso.	
87218—Cielo Turchino ... "Song ... Geraldine Farrar.	
87218—Madame Butterfly ... Butterfly's Death Scene ... Mischa Elman.	
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[20-3]

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[12-5]

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[12-6]

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[10-5]

GLOOMY VON GWINNER.

WAR TO "THE LAST PENNY."

The Berlin *Lokaleizeitung* reproduces from the *Feldpost* of the Third German Army an interesting letter from Herr von Gewinner, the head of the Deutsche Bank, to a nephew in the field. It shows that German soldiers are seriously asking whether they ought to subscribe to the new War Loan and so to prolong the war. It also shows how very tame is the best reply that one of the most prominent German financiers can now make to such an inquiry.

Addressing his "dear Karl," Herr von Gewinner says:—
"As you write that the question has arisen among your comrades, and that it has been answered in a remarkable variety of ways, I will explain my view to you and shed some more light on the question. You write: 'Will the conclusion of peace be delayed by subscriptions to the War Loans?' If a Portuguese asked such a question—thinking of course of Portuguese War Loans—one might reply 'Yes.' For the Portuguese had no need, and have no need, to interfere in the world war, and if the whole people refused the Portuguese Government the means to carry on the war, the war would be at an end for Portugal. If even the Russians were to ask the same question, one might perhaps give the affirmative answer, for Russia could doubtless have peace, although she certainly has not deserved it. The Russians could have peace, and if the Russian people to the last man refused means for carrying on the war it would be difficult or impossible for the Russian Government to prolong the war, and as Russia's enemies are ready for peace, peace would be there. For the French and for the English it would, indeed, be much more difficult to give way, because of the consequences. Nevertheless, they could make peace if they desired."

But we, my dear nephew, cannot have peace, although we want it. Imagine to yourself our being compelled to stop the war because the German people was tired of it and the War Loans could no longer be placed. That would not bring this criminal war to an end. I do not know whether you have an occasional opportunity to hear something of the foreign newspapers. In them you could read every day what the intentions of our enemies are. In English, Russian, and French newspapers, as well as in the letters that are captured, the soil of Germany is daily being trodden by Russia, the left bank of the Rhine to France, and Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark. A London financial paper wrote recently that Germany must pay a war indemnity of \$15,000,000,000. That would be the whole wealth of the nation.

So you see, dear Karl, what our prospect would be if we were not able to continue the war to a victorious end. It would mean complete ruin for poor and rich, destruction of German trade and German industry, the smashing up of the Empire, the disappearance of opportunities for labour, and subjugation to a foreign yoke. Now you will understand why there is only one possible answer to your question—that we must fight, suffer, and pay to the last man and the last penny."

It is difficult to believe that Herr von Gewinner's letter has done much to raise the spirits of the Third German Army.

"THE WORLD IS IN TWILIGHT."

"The limitations of man's intellect do not govern the scale of his affairs," writes Mr. Winston Churchill in the *Sunday Pictorial*. "He does what he can; he comprehends what he can, and the rest happens."

When Armageddon burst over Europe, probably no single brain achieved a complete and rightly proportioned view of the cataclysm of events. The first weeks and months of the general war escaped to a large extent from human control. The forces liberated were unmeasured; the consequences of their exercise unforeseeable.

"The chaos of the first explosions has given place to the slow fire of trench warfare; the wild turbulence of the incalculable, the sense of terrible adventure have passed. For nearly two years the armies of Europe have dwelt close together, in opposing ditches, fed by lavish flows of human life and broadening streams of shot and shell, tormenting each other by ever-growing and improving agencies of death; and behind them their countries have transformed the infinitely varied activities of modern civilisation into the three comprehensive institutions of the barracks, the arsenal and the hospital.

"The progress of the war is no longer to be measured by the battles or the positions of the contending fronts; but mainly by the economic and political reactions which the long and ever more tightly drawn strain is producing in the various nations. Every man, every woman, every workable child is gradually being fitted into the war machine.

"A sombre mood prevails in Britain. The faculty of wonder has been dulled; emotion and enthusiasm have given place to endurance; excitement is bankrupt; death is familiar; and sorrow numb.

"The world is in twilight; and from beyond dim flickering horizons comes drearily the thudding of guns. A hard frost-like surface of gaiety sparkles in the cities; and anxiety turns to thoughtlessness or to apathy for relief.

"The beloved figures of son, father, brother, friend descend from trains on flying visits, re-creating around them for a little precarious space the happiness of far-off days before the war. A few hours of safety and comfort, a vivid interlude or home and pleasure, and then back, as a matter of course, as a commonplace experience, to the slow fire which with intensifying ferocity consumes the flesh and sears the hearts of peoples.

"Now one understands how men lived through the periods that seem so terrible in the history books; and went about their business, and joked and ate their dinners, and filled their theatres. Now, too, one understands how our forefathers, with shoulder banded to the burden, with searching eye fixed upon the enemy, preserved through the perils, the difficulties and the blunders of a thousand wars the life and honour of Britannia's isle."

FLASH OF THE GERMAN GUNS.

AUSTRALIAN'S VIEW FROM POZIERES RIDGE.

The High Commissioner has received a communication, dated August 14th, concerning the operations of the Australian Imperial Force in France, in which, the following passages occur:—

There have been four distinct battles fought by the Australian troops on the Somme since they made their first charge from the British trenches near Pozieres. The first was the heavy three days' fight by which they took Pozieres village. The second was the fight in which they tried to rush the German second line along the hill crest behind Pozieres. The third was the attack in which this second line was broken by them along a front of a mile and a half. The fourth has been the long fight which immediately began along the German second line northward from the new position. It has been hard fighting all the way, and what was three weeks ago a German salient into the British line is now a big Australian salient into the German line. But I think that the hardest fight of all was that of the second and third phases—the battle for Pozieres Ridge.

Pozieres village itself was not on the hill. It is on the British side of it, where the German was naturally hanging on because it was almost the highest point in his position and gave him a view over miles of our territory. On the other hand, the German main second line behind Pozieres was practically on the summit—in some parts farther north it was actually on or just over the summit. It was from 200 to 700 yards beyond this village itself.

The German line on the hill crest was attacked as soon as ever the village was properly cleared. The Australians went at it in the night across a wide strip of waste hilltop. The attack reached the remnants of the German wire. Some brave men picked a path through the tangle, and in spite of the cross fire, managed to reach the German trench. They were very few. We have since found men in the craters even beyond the front German trench. It was a brave attack. On the extreme left it succeeded. But the trenches won by the Victorians there were on the flank, not on the hilltop. The country beyond that crest, sloping gradually down to the valley of Courcellette and beyond, where the German field batteries were firing and where the Germans could come and go unseen—all this was as far as an unknown land, into which not one on the British side had peered since the battle began.

Six days later the Australians went for that position again. They attacked just after dusk. They were the same troops who had made the attack a week before, because there was a determination that they, and they alone, should reach that line. The artillery had been pounding it gradually during the week. It was a most difficult business to get the various parties for the attack into position in the night, and some of the troops behind had to be pushed forward hurriedly. In consequence the officers out in front had to carry on as if they were the only troops in the attack and see the whole fight through without relying upon supports. The way in which junior officers and men have acted upon their own initiative during some of this fighting has been beyond praise. The attack went through up to time. The supports had to come in parties organized in the dark on the spur of the moment.

Almost immediately after the Australians reached the trenches watchers far behind could see the horizon beyond them lit by five slow illuminations—about 10 minutes' interval between each. They were beyond the crest of the hill. I do not know, but I think the Germans have been blowing up his field-gun ammunition. The men in the new trenches may or may not have seen this. What they did notice, as soon as the battle cleared and they had time to look into the darkness in front of them, was a succession of brilliant glances from some position just hidden by the slope of the hill. It was the flash of the German guns which were firing at them. It is, as far as I know, the first time in this battle that our men have seen the actual flash of the enemy's guns.

When day broke they found beyond them a wide flat stretch of hilltop with a distant hill line beyond. Far down the slope there were Germans moving. And in the distant landscape the German gun teams limbered up and hurried away with the field guns which for a fortnight had been firing upon our men.

ALIEN ENEMIES' PROPERTY.

The text of a bill is published in the Straits Settlements *Gazette* with the following objects and reasons attached to it:—

The object of this Bill is to prevent property belonging to any enemy firm, etc., now in liquidation from being held by any purchaser during the period of the war and five years thereafter for and on behalf of an enemy.

To attain this object the Bill provides that every purchaser of immovable property in liquidation under the principal Ordinance shall:—

(a) make a statutory declaration that he is not acting for an enemy; and
(b) give a bond in the sureties that the purchased property shall not during the war and five years thereafter be transferred to or held in trust for an enemy.

MORE GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

The *Morning Post's* Petrograd correspondent reports that the Germans at Krevo used a liquid which caused a burning sensation, but was not liquid fire. A soldier struck on the arm with it is not disabled immediately but dies on the third or fourth day. The concoction produces a clotting of the blood.

RUMANIA'S INTERVENTION.

ARMY HISTORY AND CHARACTER.

(By "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The intervention of Rumania on the side of the Allies has great importance from every point of view, and the addition of this new comrade to our ranks will be heartily welcomed by all the States and peoples who are fighting Germany and her dupes.

The free decision of Rumania to join us is a proof that her statesmen expect the defeat of the Central Powers, and have taken note of the success of the current offensive of the Allies. The help of an Army which has an aggregate of 1,000,000 trained men and 1,500 guns is very valuable to us, while the cessation of the supplies which our enemies have hitherto been able to draw from Rumania will be a fresh source of inconvenience to them. We Allies now make the cause of Rumania our own, and look forward to the time when all Rumanians will be united, thanks to the victories of their arms and ours.

From her own point of view Rumania has certainly chosen the best moment for intervening. Austria-Hungary has been very hard hit on both the Russian and the Italian fronts. On the former she has 45 divisions, many of them now remnants, and on the latter 27 or 28, also heavily hit. As the total number of Austrian divisions is only 78, and Serbia must still be occupied and Albania controlled, it will be hard for the Dual Monarchy to scrape up troops to reinforce the 50,000 Landsturm now on the Rumanian frontier, and to withstand a Rumanian attack. Moreover, the Russian advance has cleared Bukovina, and a particularly strong and victorious army under General Lechitsky is on the mountain borders of Hungary and in position to combine its operations with those of the Rumanian troops.

ARMY EFFICIENCY.

People are asking questions about the Rumanian armament, and inquiring whether the Rumanian Army has a character for hard fighting. As to the first point, the fact that Rumania has Mauser rifles and Krupp field guns and howitzers naturally causes some disquiet, but there are plenty of rifles in the country, and the supply of small-arm ammunition is ample for many months of war. There is also enough artillery ammunition at present, and although Krupp is not available for granted that such a vital question as shells has not been overlooked. In fact, a steady supply is available from other sources, while the mountain and heavy artillery of the field army comes from Cremona, and can be replenished from the same firm. The fortress artillery armament is also fairly large and good, and should be able to provide an adequate proportion of heavy guns. No army in these days has enough guns and shells, for none can have enough, but for the effective which Rumania can place in the field she is fairly well found in guns of all descriptions.

The warlike qualities of the modern Rumanians were tested in 1877 with very satisfactory results, while the march into Bulgaria in 1913 gave the modern Rumanian staff a fine experience, and enabled them to make good those deficiencies which are discovered in all armies when they take the field. We can feel confident about this occasion, when so much more is at stake, and when Rumania has had two years for her final preparations, and must have been convinced from the first that intervention of some kind would be necessary, nothing has been left undone, whether from the offensive or defensive point of view, to enable the Rumanian Army to take the field with the greatest prospect of success, and to the greatest advantage of its country's cause.

MILITARY HISTORY AND INSTITUTIONS.

Rumania is somewhat remote from us, and not every one bears in mind the stormy history of the old Principalities, their perpetual wars against powerful neighbours, their long vassalage to Turkey, and the difficult times through which they passed before securing union first of all, and then their independence. From the year 1241, when the first feudal army poured across the Carpathians and founded Wallachia, until the beginning of the rule of the Phanariot princes in 1716, the history of Wallachia and Moldavia alike is one of perpetual combat and of perpetual struggle to play off one formidable neighbour against another.

It is impossible that a country and a people whose forbears passed through such terrible experiences, and had such great victories as those of Mircia, Stephen the Great, and Michael the Brave to their credit should not have inherited military traditions of a striking kind. Rumania certainly has such an inheritance. If, at the time of the Phanariots, it was temporarily lost, it reappears with the native princes after 1821, and when a Hohenzollern Prince came to rule Rumania it was only natural that he should seek to revive the old traditions, and even the old names. The *Dorobanti*, *calarasi*, *graniceri*, and other strange titles, mostly of Hungarian origin, given in modern days to various categories of Rumanian troops, were handed down from the 13th century, and, more important still, the standing army was one of the first to be created in Europe, and not only was national service of very ancient date, but the principle of the *levée en masse* was inherent in the military institutions of the past. Thus everything was prepared for the gradual transformation of the Army into a national force of the modern type, and, moreover, the people were nurtured upon the old fighting traditions which, when hardly won, are hardly lost.

The backbone of the road of modern military reforms in Rumania are supplied by the years 1868, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1891, 1910, and 1911. Let us take, for example, the legislation of 1872. At that period there was the standing army which formed the first line and incorporated contingents from 21 to 28 years of age. These men passed eight years in the standing army, and were then turned over to the militia, until they were 37.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Wednesday, October 4th.—Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under O.S. Major. Thursday, October 5th.—Recruits of No. 4 Company under C.S. Major. Friday, October 6th.—No. 2 Company, Maxim Gunners. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under C.S. Major. Saturday, October 7th.—Defaulter's Drill 4.30 p.m. under Sergeant Major Roy-lance.

STRENGTH.

O.C. Companies, Ambulance Platoon, Maxim Gunners, Mounted Police and Motor Patrols are directed to send a complete list of the names and collar numbers of the men of their respective Commands (whether on leave or not) to P.C. Haskell, D.S.P.R.'s Office D.

NO. 2 COMPANY.

An informal meeting of the members of No. 2 Company will take place at the Magistrate's at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, October 5th, to consider the filling of vacancies in the Sergeants' ranks. Attendance optional.

POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA.

The Orchestra will play on the following dates in aid of charity:—

Thursday, October 12th.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade Concert at the Victoria Theatre in aid of the British Red Cross.

Thursday, October 19th.—"Our Day" Open Air Concert in the Public Gardens in aid of the War Charities. Practices for the above have been fixed for Thursday, October 5th; Monday, October 9th; Monday, October 16th; and Wednesday, October 18th. The Band will not practice during the period October 1st to 21st.

COMMAND.

The A.S.P. (R) will attend daily at the D.S.P.'s Office from 4 to 5 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

J. W. FRANKS,
A.S.P. (Reserve).

and finally to the *levée en masse* up to the age of 45. The Territorial Army was more like Lord Haldane's type than that of France. It was a young, and not an old, army. It had a permanent cadre and it incorporated annually a number of recruits fixed by law, who were only trained for short periods near their homes, and were then passed on into the militia and the *levée* at the same ages as those of the men of the standing army.

In 1875 the standing army numbered 15,000 all ranks and the Territorial Army 44,000. In the year of 1877-78 these troops formed two Army Corps, each of two divisions, but during the operations three divisions were united into a Rumanian Army Corps before Plevna, while the remaining divisions acted as a corps of observation. In this war the Rumanians acquired much fame, and as they have since become much more numerous and far better armed and trained, there is no reason to suppose that they will not do as well, or better, or that the appearance of their hereditary enemies, the Turks in Transylvania will afflict them.

After the war the army was largely increased, and in 1892 regional recruiting was adopted. Four Army Corps were created, and were gradually supplied with all their troops and services. In 1891 a fusion of the standing army and the Territorials took place, and the whole then formed 34 infantry regiments, each with one active and two Territorial battalions. Behind these troops there stood, as before, the Militia and the *levée en masse*. The men of the Territorials were now nominally trained for 60 days in the spring and 30 days in the autumn of their first year of service and for 30 days each succeeding year. By the year 1902, with Army Estimates of 14 millions sterling, the peace strengths were 50,700 all ranks in the standing army and 75,000 in the Territorials. These numbers gradually grew year by year, and there was displayed a constant endeavour to increase both the numbers and quality of the army.

STRENGTH IN 1914.

The reforms of 1903-10, and a steady increase of money grants, succeeded in placing the Army in a much better position, and when the present war broke out the Rumanians had 93,000 all ranks on a peace footing, with 34,000 horses and 600 guns, while the annual contingent had risen to 47,000. The grand divisions had now become Active Army, Reserve, and Militia, of which the two first formed the Army of Operations. The latter included 10 active and 5 reserve divisions, besides two cavalry divisions. This Army, at the opening of 1914, was in a position to mobilize, not counting Ersatz troops and Militia, 220 battalions, 83 squadrons, 124 field and howitzer batteries, 19 fortress artillery companies, and 13 technical companies. These troops gave a fighting strength of 250,000 rifles, 15,000 sabres, 630 modern and 200 older field guns and howitzers, and 300 machine-guns. But it was anticipated by all close observers of this Army that there would be a large surplus of trained men after mobilization, thanks to the fact that the country had been steadily accumulating reserves since the year 1868, and it was supposed, not without reason, that a very considerable expansion of the Army might easily take place.

These few data show us that in thinking of Rumania as a military factor we must not regard her Army as of mushroom growth, since it has been steadily built up upon foundations laid in the remote past and has been perfected in a modest way by dint of the personal services and sacrifices of Rumanians over a long period of time. Rumania is surrounded by military States powerfully armed. A country of 50,000 square miles, with a population of only 7½ millions must not be expected to perform miracles. But she possesses an Army of which skilled observers speak well, and from all that we know of its deeds in the past and of its present organization and equipment we are justified in feeling confident that according to the measure of its power it will play an important and an honourable part in the war.

FREE FIGHT IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

DARING RAID ON COAL JUNKS.

The story of a free fight in Hongkong harbour was told at the local Magistrate's yesterday when three Chinese (including a coal merchant) were charged with stealing and receiving 25 tons of coal, the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mr. E. Davidson, prosecutor, Mr. P. W. Goldring defended one of the defendants, and Mr. Leo d'Almeida defended the other two.

Mr. Davidson said that on September 1st the *Wakamatsu Maru*, of the M.B.K., was lying off Wan-chai discharging a cargo of coal into lighters. When night came, a number of watchmen were put on to watch the lighters, which were all lying at the stern of the boat. At about 3 a.m. one of the lighters, which was lying at the end of the line, was attacked by five persons in a sampan. Two of the persons in the sampan opened fire at the watchmen with stones, and although he did his best to hold his own with lumps of coal, they drove him off on to another lighter. They then proceeded to help themselves to the coal and later retired in the direction of Wan-chai. After this, two other watchmen were put on, but at four o'clock another attack was made in a similar manner at the other end of the line. As the watchmen proceeded to drive this boat off, they found other sampans under the gunwales of other lighters, coal being stolen from each. Eventually all the sampans were driven off. In the morning one of the Company's agents came on the scene, and after he had been told what had happened, he saw a small lighter, some distance away, taking on board coal from a number of sampans. He went on board this lighter and found that the coal was obviously Mike coal. He was unable to take steps here, but later saw a Chinese launch take the lighter in tow and make off in the direction of Kowloon. He followed, but when the lighter and launches were nearly at Kowloon they changed their course and seemed to be going to Hongkong. Half-way across the harbour they turned back and went to Yum-tai. When in the typhoon refuge, instead of going into the main fairway, they went by the side of the wall and through a mass of shipping until they came to the Fook Kee coal yard. Here he found that the top layer of coal was dredged coal, but underneath was the Mike coal. There was no sign of the crew, and he was told by a man, who was now one of the defendants, that the crew had run away. The police were called and all the defendants were arrested. The merchant said the coal came from a heap in his yard, but this coal was absolutely different. When the lighter was properly unloaded, there was found to be about 10 tons of Mike coal in it, besides some dredged coal. It was discovered later that when the other lighters from which coal was stolen were unloaded for Messrs. Butterfield & Swire they were about five tons short. Undoubtedly a larceny had been committed in a most bold and open manner, and within a few hours a lighter had been found to have the coal on board. When the lighter came under suspicion it behaved in an extremely odd way, to say the least, and then the crew ran away as soon as land was reached. The merchant claimed the coal as his, but if he did so, he was obviously claiming stolen coal. Evidence was called, and the case was adjourned.

GERMANY'S DYES.

NO MARKET IN AMERICA.

German dyes taken to America by the submarine *Deutschland* are finding no market whatever, according to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, the leading trade journal. In an article this well-known paper states that 3,042 cases of dye-stuffs, containing about 124 tons net, arrived on the submarine, but, despite persistent offers, manufacturers on this side are refusing even to consider purchasing because of the exorbitant prices asked. "These, in many instances," says the *Reporter*, "are from ten to twelve times the normal asking figure."

American manufacturers are now getting along very well with the aid of native dyes, and dye-stuff makers hope to be able to branch out later when they are in a sufficiently strong position to resist German cut-throat competition. It is recently reported in trade circles here, says the *Reporter*, that the *Deutschland's* owners are openly braggart of their expectations that they will get the cost of the vessel out of the profit on the first trip. The claim that the dyes brought by the submarine are from two and a half to twelve times as highly concentrated is ridiculous, and regarded as a poor excuse to cover one of the most outrageous attempts in modern brigandage. It is predicted that if another cargo of dyes succeeds in escaping the British naval authorities the price obtainable here will hardly justify the tremendous hazard of its transportation.

TO-MORROW'S HARBOUR SWIM.

FINCH OR JOHNSTONE?

Up-to-date there are five entries for the harbour swim which is due to take place to-morrow, but before the commencement of the race it is anticipated that there will be additional competitors from the Army and Navy. The five certain starters are Finch, Johnstone, Stewart, Railton and Lima, but one cannot look beyond Finch and Johnstone when considering the possible winner of the big swim, even though the Army and Navy may come forward with numerous additional contestants.

In the various events in which they figured at the V.R.C. aquatic meetings, Finch and Johnstone made it very evident that they are the crack swimmers of the Colony; that they are really in a class by themselves, and are both so good that there is little to choose between them. Of course, the race may reveal a "dark horse," but the chances are so much against this that the event will undoubtedly develop into a great struggle between Finch and Johnstone, with the other swimmers participating in a race among themselves.

With two such well-matched swimmers as Finch and Johnstone, it is difficult to go right out and say that so-and-so cannot help winning, for the recent performances of the two have been so remarkable, and peculiarly inconsistent, that the result must be a very open one; so much so that quite old hands at harbour swimming who have watched Finch and Johnstone closely are quite undecided, and are in such a position that the win of either of the swimmers would cause them no surprise. That seems a fair and reasonable attitude to adopt towards swimmers who have performed in the manner of Finch and Johnstone.

Those who favour the chances of victory for Finch point out that he is, first and foremost, a long-distance plodder who can "trudge" or "crawl" seemingly for ever; whereas Johnstone is a short-distance man—and an exceedingly good one—and quickly loses heart when it comes to a long, hard struggle. Also, that Finch, being the holder of the harbour championship with the remarkable time of 22 mins. 22 secs.—which record he achieved a year before war broke out—can bring all his old experience to bear in the matter of currents and the conserving of power. Against this one has to remember that when Finch and Johnstone opposed each other in the longest event on the V.R.C. programme last week, the half-mile, Johnstone won handsomely, and set up a new record—and that swim took place in the harbour. Johnstone also won the 100 yards championship from Finch, whereas the latter won the 220 and 440 yards when Johnstone was his only real opponent. Johnstone can, thus point to the fact that when he met Finch in a long harbour swim, which required no turnings and the loss of an advantage, he won in a fairly easy manner. In the 440 yards, which took place in the bath, Finch swam so strongly that Johnstone had to give up before the race was finished; Finch's stamina and greater skill and rapidity at turning were too much for him. These are happenings which must be remembered when weighing the chances for to-morrow's race. Finch has the greater experience, he is the holder of the record for the harbour swim, he is much more muscular than Johnstone, and, apparently, capable of greater physical endurance—yet Johnstone defeated him the other day in a race in which stamina was the chief factor.

Johnstone has never previously taken part in a harbour race, but recently he has been swimming the harbour, by way of training, in some exceedingly good times; and he has also made himself aware of the fickle ways of the currents. On these occasions he has never once revealed signs of distress, and those who are looking after him are fairly confident; they claim that if Finch wins it will be such a commendable achievement that they will gladly hail him as an unassailable champion—because Johnstone is so good.

The race will start from the Kowloon side of the harbour about 4.30 p.m., in the vicinity of the old ferry wharf, and a long, hard struggle with an exciting finish seems a most probable happening.

CHINESE SALT REVENUE RETURNS.

RECEIPTS EXCEED ESTIMATES.

According to the Returns of the Salt Administration the total receipts from Salt Revenue for the 1st and 2nd quarters this year (commencing from the 1st of January to the 30th of June) greatly exceed the amount originally estimated in the Budget. The figures of the Budget for the current year were estimated at \$54,701,393, but the receipts for the two quarters in the returns amount to \$51,800,000, and it is expected that the receipts for the second half-year will be still better. The following is the list of the estimated amounts of salt consumed in the various districts:—

Changlu (Chihli)	1,750,000 piculs
3 Eastern Provinces	2,395,000 "
Shantung	950,000 "
Liang Hwai	3,675,000 "
Ho Tung	500,000 "
Liang Cho	695,000 "
Fukien	1,000,000 "
Hwai Peh	910,000 "
Sung Kiang	335,000 "
Szechuen	900,000 "
Liang Kuang	1,300,000 "
Hupoh and Anhui	1,520,000 "
Yunnan	290,000 "
Ichang and Shensi	515,000 "
Total	16,950,000 "

THE CHINESE LAND TAX. WHAT THE PROVINCES ARE GETTING OUT OF IT.

The Government some time ago dispatched a circular telegram to the provinces, instructing the provincial financial officials to make a detailed report of the average rate of Land Tax collected in their respective provinces. According to the reports received by the Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance, the following rates are in force:—

Chihli from 8 to 10.3 cents.
Honan from 14 to 20.1 cents.
Shantung from 2.9 to 19 cents.
Shensi from 1.7 to 10 cents.
Kiangsu from 9 to 14 cents.
Kiangsi from 1.3 to 10.7 cents.
Anhui from 1.5 to 16.1 cents.
Fukien from 1.5 to 22 cents.
Chekiang from 1.5 to 25 cents.
Hupoh from 25 cents to 2.9 taels.
Hunan from 21 cents to 2.7 taels.
Kuangtung from 3.1 to 32.6 cents.
Kuangsi from 2.4 to 20 cents.
Shensi from 1.05 to 2.77 taels.

A BRITISH HERO.

CAPTURES 22 BOCHES WITH EMPTY REVOLVER.

Among the wounded who arrived at Southampton the other day was a captain with his left arm slung, and a German officer's helmet in his haversack.

"Oh, I'm a fraud, oughtn't to be here at all," he said. "There's nothing the matter with me, but a bullet through my arm. And, anyhow, logically, I suppose I ought to be dead or a prisoner with the Boches, you know, and our chaps hurried on to the second line without orders. I tried hard to get out after them, but it was an awkward place and my elbow was broken, you see."

"I heard a scuffling underground, just round the other side of the traverse I was leaning on, and looking round found a Boche officer just appearing at the mouth of a dugout. I could see the spikes of helmets behind him. My revolver was empty. My orderly had lost his rifle away outside the trench. 'Awkward, wasn't it? Well, of course, I pointed my revolver at the Boche officer. And to my surprise he said in English: 'Don't shoot! I said I'd shoot the lot of 'em if one of 'em moved.' You sit perfectly still, Mister Boche, and I'll take you to England, but if you move you'll get six service bullets and my men will come along and bury you in your dug-out."

"GET ME A TOOTHPICK."

"They sat down like lambs. I managed to whisper to my orderly, round the edge of the traverse, to get forward somehow, and bring some men; and first of all to find me a rifle and bayonet or a bomb, or a toothpick, or some blessed thing better than an empty revolver. 'Now do be careful, Mister Boche,' I said to the officer. 'We're not moving,' said the Boche. 'He sat and waited. I felt for my pipe with my left hand, but it was no go. That arm was out of the business. 'Got anything to smoke?' I said to the Boche; and as he moved, I saw the risk, and told him pretty sharply to put down the rifle he carried. 'Over this way, please; gently now, along the ground; careful!' I told him. And so I got a first-rate weapon. Seems incredible I shouldn't have thought of that before, doesn't it? That's why I say, I ought, logically, to be dead."

The Boche officer remained curiously sulky, and I couldn't get much out of him, except that he didn't like our artillery at all and that he supposed we must be near the end of our ammunition. Oh, and he said that now the Zepps had complete command of the air all over England, he must be pretty beastly there for us. I told him I thought they had managed to kill a few dogs and cats, a horse or two, and so on; but that the only thing that worried our folk was that so few people had been able to see a Zepp, and they were all very curious to have a look at one. He didn't seem to like that.

After a long time my orderly got back with three men and a corporal, and then I ordered the Boches to march out without their weapons. There were twenty-two of 'em altogether. I thought my empty revolver was rather a good joke, so I told the Boche officer about it; but he only scowled and growled and after that he was sulky than ever; so we had no more talk.

GERMAN JUGGLERS IN PERSIA.

ELECTRIC SPARK AS MESSAGES FROM THE KAISER.

Mr. Edmund Candler, the British Press representative in Mesopotamia, throws some light on Germany's intrigues in Persia—methods which offer a model, on a small scale, of her political machinery as a whole. To follow the machinations of Wendeckians before the war, or the comings and goings of Wassmuss and Neidermeyer during the last 12 months, is to read the history of the Government in the individual.

"For a long time Ispahan is the centre of intrigue." On February 4th, 1915, Dr. Pugin arrives with a semi-royal escort, and hoists the German and Turkish flags. Before evening the German flag is torn to shreds, but it is soon flying again. In May, the wireless is installed. Protests, orders, expostulations, pour in from Teheran, but the Governor-General is dilatory. It would be a pity to remove this toy. For the voice of the War Lord is heard daily in Ispahan speaking with the elect. He tells of colossal disasters to the Slav, the destruction of the British Navy, the failure of the Bank of England, and the extinction of France.

A DUMMY ORACLE.

Farther south, Wassmuss has a dummy wireless of his own, and, too, confers (pretends to confer) with the All Highest in the camp of the simple Tangistanis, drawing sparks with a magnet in the night. Mysterious messages come through. The Protector of Islam has an eye that sees as far as Providence; the Kurds sit agitatedly on his right hand; and the forays of Shaikh Hussain and Zair Khilbar assume the proportions of a crusade. In the meanwhile, the flag of deliverance has reached Kirman. The townspeople flock to meet the Germans, Zugmeyer and Greisinger, and sacrifice a sheep and a cow in their honour.

Later, the tireless Zugmeyer incites the people to crowd into the mosque and declare a Jihad—kill all Russians and English. The British subject, Farrukh Shah, is murdered, and the murderer, as at Ispahan, takes refuge with the Germans. The events of Ispahan and Kirman were repeated at Yazd and Shiraz and over the greater part of Persia—assassinations, forged proclamations, and spurious Jehads. Both the Christian and Moslem religions were debased for political ends.

Our own Moslem subjects would have scant respect for Englishmen who proved themselves such easy converts, and profaned Islam with the mummeries of Wassmuss and Neidermeyer appealing to ignorance and fanaticism. The German's Islamic bubble is nearly burst; every month that the war is protracted the mask is the more transparent. No Government that intrigues with religion cynically playing off sect against sect, will endure a single generation in the East.

THE FRENCH "STOCKING" AND THE WAR.

INCREASED GOLD RESERVE.

Statistics bearing on the gold reserve of the Bank of France since the outbreak of war illustrate to a very remarkable extent, the splendid patriotism and confidence of citizens of all classes in France, who have responded with enthusiasm to the appeal made to them to exchange the gold specie in their possession for its equivalent in French bank-notes. From that moment a steady stream of gold has not ceased to flow into the coffers of the Bank; and to-day (August 27th) after two years of tremendous strain on the resources of the country, the French gold reserve is actually greater by 28 millions sterling than it was on August 1st, 1914 (says *The Times Paris correspondent*).

At that date it stood at a little over four milliards of francs, or 160 millions sterling. By October it had weakened to the extent of a quarter of a million sterling, but recovered itself immediately, and had risen to 170 millions sterling by April, 1915. By June 3rd of the same year it had fallen to 158 millions sterling. That was low-water mark. By leaps and bounds it rose once more with astounding buoyancy, and this time definitely, the deciding factor being the French *bas de laine*, the bottom of which has never yet been fathomed.

At the end of July, 1915, eight millions were added; in August, 19 millions; in September, 11 millions; in October, seven millions; and in December, nine millions. From that point—that is to say, from the beginning of the present year—the rate of increase has naturally diminished, but there is no drying up of the source.

Erasmussen, from President to peasants, can point with just pride to the fact that, by sheer love of country and faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies, they have of their own free will, added 61 millions sterling to the gold reserve of the Bank of France in the space of one year.

WAR ANNIVERSARY IN BRITISH MALAYA.

A Straits Settlements Government Gazette Extraordinary has been issued in which the following occurs:—The following telegram despatched by His Excellency the Governor to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies on August 5th, 1916, together with the despatch received in reply, are published for general information:—

"Crowded public meetings of all races held yesterday (Singapore, Penang, Malacca) and the same patriotic resolutions as last year passed with enthusiasm. Similar resolutions passed at similar meetings Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Seremban. Rulers present with their staffs." (Sd.) YANG.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of August 5th, reporting the patriotic resolutions passed with enthusiasm at public meetings in the Straits Settlements and the declaration of war. I highly appreciate the loyal sentiments which prompted these resolutions. I have, etc. (Sd.) A. BONAE LAW.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS LINCOLN & BENNETT'S CELEBRATED FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW SHAPES		NEW SHAPES
IN		IN
SOFT FELT HATS		STRAW HATS
\$7.50 each.		From \$2.75 each.
GREY		TWEED CAPS
DOUBLE TERA		NEW TWEED
HATS		HATS
\$11.50 each.		\$4.00 each.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

11204-3

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 346.

PHONE 346.

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

NEW STRAWS "LIGHT IN WEIGHT" and fitted with the famous Bon-Ton fitting. The acme of comfort.

SEE WINDOW.

1167

NRW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House to consider and pass the Statement of Accounts for Season 1915-1916 and transact further business TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 4th October, 1916, at 8 P.M.

A. W. VAN ANDEL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1916. [1218]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
1219

FOR SALE

COMPLETE ELECTRICITY GENERATING and STORAGE PLANT. Suitable for works, factory, or town lighting. For particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
[1220]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club, ANNEKE, Chater Road.

By Order.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1916. [1175]

G. R.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

"HAINAN HEAD" BUOY is reported out of position and is now situated about one mile west of its charted position on the North-West Edge of Hainan Bank. C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1916. [1216]

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

AS from 1st October, 1916, the Branch Office of the above Company will be at No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING (Second Floor), No. 1, Ice House Street.

By Order,
E. LESTER ARNOLD,
Local Manager.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1916. [1207]

CHINA EXPORT IMPORT AND BANK COMPAGNIE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Liquidators.
[1208]

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916

Price of issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and close on the 29th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards. Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 3th September, 1916. [1185]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER

IN LIQUIDATION

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators.
[1188]

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Alcoholic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

FRENCH LESSONS

13 MOUSSON.

15, MOUSSON Hill Road.
[1187]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

LAST PERFORMANCES!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4th,
"DEAR OLD CHARLIE"

(A Screaming Farce in Three Acts).

THURSDAY, Oct. 5th,
Sousieret Maugham's Thrilling Canadian Play.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

FRIDAY, Oct. 6th,
The Finest Comedy of Recent Years.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY, Oct. 7th,
The Hilarious Farce Comedy.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

MONDAY, Oct. 9th,
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

Owing to the Enormous Success and by Special Request.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

will be repeated.

TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. Telephone 527.
[1164]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kai Lung Wan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Parcel Id No. 824	Registry No. between Island Lot No. 282 (Kai Lung Wan) and Lot 79 (Kai Lung Wan)	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)				Contents in Square feet		Trunk Price
			ft. As	ft. per	ft. sale	ft. plan.	403,320 (about)		
								1,850	

1197

THE WAR.

BRILLIANT BRITISH ATTACK ON THE STRUMA.

SERBIANS VICTORIOUS OVER BULGARS.

ROUMANIANS' DRAMATIC CROSSING OF DANUBE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

STUBBORN FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 2nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "There has been stubborn fighting north of Courcellette."

A slight enemy success. An enemy counter-attack forced us to relinquish a portion of Regina trench.

An enemy attack on our advanced positions east of Eaucourt l'Abbaye was beaten off. We have now established our front there and cleared out the enemy from the buildings of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and farther west.

LINE ESTABLISHED.

We also established our line from a point 1,200 yards north of Courcellette in the direction of the Hessian trench. Successful raids on enemy trenches were carried out north of Neuville St. Vaast and east of La Vieille.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, October 3rd.

General Haig reports that there has been severe fighting in and about Eaucourt, where the enemy succeeded in regaining a footing in some buildings.

We improved our positions near Guendecourt and Courcellette.

AERIAL WARFARE.

To-day we captured one officer and sixty-three men.

Our aeroplanes bombed several points of military importance.

An enemy kite balloon was brought down in flames.

There were many air-fights, in which two enemy machines were destroyed and many driven down. We suffered no losses.

FRENCH FRONTS.

TRENCH CARRIED.

PARIS, October 2nd.

A *communiqué* states: "We carried a trench east of Bouchavesnes."

GERMAN DETACHMENT DISPERSED.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A *communiqué* states: "We made some progress east of Bouchavesnes."

Bad weather is hampering the Somme operations.

There was an intermittent cannonade elsewhere.

In the Bouchavesnes fighting we captured forty prisoners and six machine-guns.

A German detachment was dispersed, with fifty killed, in the same region.

South of the Somme a small enemy attack south of Vermand d'Ouvillers was easily repulsed.

GENERAL JOFFRE WELL SATISFIED.

PARIS, October 3rd.

General Joffre, in an Order to the Northern Armies, states that he is well satisfied with their efforts on the Somme, which struck a blow at the enemy from which he will hardly recover. Verdun had been relieved, twenty-five villages had been reconquered, 35,000 prisoners and 150 guns had been taken, and the enemy lines had been smashed to a depth of ten kilometres. The Allied-Somme Armies were assured of a glorious part in the final victory.

THE SUMATRA REBELLION.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

Three Brigades attacked the Insurgents in Sumatra, inflicting losses.

THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT OPERATION BY BRITISH.

THE ATTACK ON THE STRUMA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

A *communiqué* relating to operations in the Balkans describes the British attack on the Struma on the 1st inst. as a brilliant operation, in which fortified villages were carried.

CAPTURE OF TWO VILLAGES AND 250 PRISONERS.

A British official report from Salonika says our captures on the Struma on September 30th include two villages against which repeated counter-attacks had been heavily repulsed. We took 250 prisoners.

SERBS DEFEAT BULGARS

HEIGHT CAPTURED AND EIGHT BATTALIONS BEATEN.

PARIS, October 3rd.

A *communiqué* states: "The Serbians attacked a strongly-held height in the region of Kajmakalan, overpowering the Bulgarians, who left numerous corpses and abandoned a battery."

BULGARIANS PURSUED.

A Serbian *communiqué* states: "We advanced half a mile north-east of Kajmakalan, pursuing the Bulgarians. We have completely beaten eight of their battalions."

FRIGHTFUL HAVOC IN BULGARIAN RANKS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A telegram from Salonika dated the 1st inst. states that the Serbians had an important success the previous day at Kajmakalan.

After violent artillery preparation, which created frightful havoc in the Bulgarian ranks, the Serbian infantry brilliantly attacked, capturing all the remaining points of the position.

The ground was covered with Bulgarian dead.

The Bulgarian survivors fled panic-stricken.

The Serbians captured a battery of mountain-guns, many machine-guns and war material, besides a good number of prisoners.

The Bulgarians murdered and mutilated the Serbian and French wounded.

ROUMANIANS CROSS DANUBE.

BUCHAREST, October 3rd.

An official Roumanian *communiqué* states: "On the southern front we crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai."

On the north front we captured 511 prisoners at Thurnbul, in the Margitta Mountains.

We attacked along the whole front in the Dobrudja and repulsed the enemy's centre and right flank.

"A MOST DRAMATIC STROKE."

LONDON, October 3rd.

The Roumanian announcement of their crossing of the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai is a most dramatic stroke, as it threatens General Mackensen's rear.

The exact spot where the Roumanians crossed is unknown, but in any case it is a most brilliant operation, counterstroking the German claims in Transylvania.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE SINKINGS.

LONDON, October 3rd.

Two more Norwegian steamers have been submarined.

LATER.

The Norwegian steamer *Relf Jarl* has been sunk.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID DETAILS.

AIRSHIPS WANDER AIMLESSLY.

LONDON, October 2nd.

An official statement says: "Ten airships crossed the East Coast last night. One approached North London, but was driven off by gunfire and pursued by aeroplanes."

On attempting to return she was again attacked by guns and an aeroplane, and was brought down aflame in the neighbourhood of Potter's Bar.

The airship thus destroyed was of the latest type.

A second airship attempted to attack London from the north-east, but was driven off.

The remainder wandered aimlessly over the Eastern Counties and Lincolnshire. They dropped bombs promiscuously, but mostly in the open country.

MAN KILLED AND A WOMAN INJURED.

It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid were a man killed and a woman injured. The damage done was insignificant, although the raiders covered a wide area and dropped a great number of bombs.

Four houses were seriously damaged, some glass-panes demolished and a number of windows broken.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN APPARENTLY CRIPPLED.

It is reported that a Zeppelin passed over an East Coast town very low as if crippled.

LATER.

The bringing down of the Zeppelin at Potter's Bar was a most impressive spectacle, and was visible from all the northern suburbs on the outskirts of London.

The airship was picked up by the searchlights shortly before midnight as she was coming from the East, and the guns were instantly brought into action.

The airship turned towards the south, then towards the North, vainly attempting to escape from the searchlights and shells.

Suddenly a white arc of flame appeared in her side, and this spread like a wave till she was a mass of fire. Then the airship dipped by the nose and broke in two.

The Zeppelin reigned the earth in white-hot fragments within twenty minutes of her first coming under the fire of the guns.

The remains were scattered over two miles of the countryside, but the bulk of the wreckage fell close to a cluster of houses.

A score of men are believed to be buried beneath the pile. Others were shot out of the gondolas as the wreck fell, and were picked up in corners of the field.

An extraordinary statement was made by the Commander of the Zeppelin, who was picked up alive, but he died soon afterwards.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE RAID.

AMSTERDAM, October 3rd.

The German official report of last night's raid is characterised by misstatements.

It asserts that the airships successfully pelted bombs on London, when in fact they never reached the Metropolis.

It is further stated that the destroyed Zeppelin fell above London, while on the contrary the airship was brought to earth fifteen miles from the city.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

MORE PRISONERS TAKEN.

LONDON, October 3rd.

A Russian *communiqué* states that in the region of Halicz and southward of that city stubborn fighting continues. We have taken 1,600 prisoners here.

General Letchitsky captured 2,600 prisoners in the wooded Carpathians between the 10th and 28th September, and also considerable war material.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECRUITING IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, October 3rd.

Eight thousand Volunteers enrolled in September.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY CHANGE.

MELBOURNE, October 3rd.

Mr. Hughes has taken over the Ministry of Trade and Customs, owing to the resignation of Mr. Tudor.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

MELBOURNE, October 3rd.

The Wheat Board had shipped 112 millions bags of wheat down to September 11th and local sales realised £13,250,000.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Reuter is informed that according to a telegram received from Abyssinia there have been no disturbances as a result of the deposition of the Emperor, who is still at Harar.

RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

PETERSBURG, October 3rd.

M. Protopopoff, the newly-appointed Minister of the Interior, is a Progressist. He has been an active member of the Duma and has served on Committees of Defence, Commerce, and Industry. He holds liberal views regarding labour, Jewish, and Polish questions, and is an advocate of decentralisation.

PATCHING UP THE WOUNDED.

WONDERFUL WORK IN OUR HOSPITALS.

ELECTRICITY IN PLACE OF THE KNIFE. To the lay mind there is something particularly surprising about an operation such as the following, which was completely successful. A fragment of shell in the shoulder had severed the main nerve controlling the muscles at the back of the wrist, which enabled a soldier to raise his right hand. For certain reasons the usual operation in these cases, viz., the rejoining of the nerve ends, could not be undertaken.

But the surgeon refused to be beaten. Opening the front of the wrist (on the palm side of the hand), he took six out of the fourteen muscles to be found there, brought them round to the back, and connected them up with the useless muscles there. Thus six muscles were available to raise the hand and to lower it—a quite useful arrangement, giving sufficient power for any light task like writing.

Fine results are being achieved in dealing with long-standing cases of trench-foot and frostbite, by means of electric massage and stimulation, combined with bone surgery. One man whom I met (says *The Daily News* special correspondent) had been crippled for 13 months by frostbite of the left foot (frostbite, by the way, has little or nothing to do with frost, and is merely a kind of trench-foot, due to damp), the foot being so distorted as to be useless. A considerable quantity of diseased bone and tissue was removed by the surgeon from the centre of the foot, and the remaining bones were brought close together. The man now has a considerably smaller foot than before, but it is fairly well formed, and promises to be quite serviceable. What has practically been accomplished is to make a new foot out of the sound parts of the old one.

Some of the most valuable surgical work is being done without using the knife. In hundreds of instances the muscles of a limb—say those of the entire leg below the knee—become atrophied by disease following an injury at some higher point. They are so entirely lacking in tone that the opportunity for use recedes, and they cannot even start on the road to recovery, and threaten to become permanently valueless.

Some twenty patients with limbs in this condition were in one of the wards I visited. A nurse bent over each man, she was applying at regular intervals of a few seconds a small pad, connected by wires with an electrical apparatus, to the chief muscles of leg or arm. At each application one could see the atrophied muscles tighten, and the foot or hand rise for about an inch from the bed. The movements were entirely automatic; as experiment showed, the patient in each case was unable to impart the slightest motion to the extremity.

Under this gentle system of training the muscles slowly regain their tone until the man can take exercise in the elaborately fitted hospital "gym."

These "gym" are highly ingenious places; they provide essence of exercise in all sorts of familiar and less familiar forms. You find one man riding a bicycle that never gets any farther; another doing something that looks like sculling, though there is no boat and no water; and a third playing with a kind of Indian club fixed fast to a pivot.

The third stage of the cure includes a daily visit to the full-sized "gym," with vaulting horse and parallel bars—an unexpected place in which to find an erstwhile cripple.

One of the first points an observant visitor is bound to notice at our military hospitals is the small number of cases of major operations, in particular of amputations. Modern surgery is first and foremost "conservative." Its aim is to mend the whole body rather than to prune it of its injured parts. If amputation is unavoidable it is generally performed at one of the hospitals near the front, and the wounded man who gets as far as a London hospital without losing a limb may generally count on keeping it. So far is this true that out of 3,400 recent operations at one of the biggest institutions here only 25 are described as "major."

A RETURN PASSAGE.

CLAIM AGAINST THE N.D.L.

CASE TO COME BEFORE THE COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) delivered his judgment yesterday on a summons for a stay of proceedings until after the war in the case in which Charles William Hewick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., is suing Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the liquidators of the N.D.L. Co.'s affairs in Hongkong for \$899.18 as damages for breach of contract to supply the plaintiff's wife with a first-class passage from London to Hongkong—\$732.80 of this amount being the sum paid by the plaintiff to the P. and O. Co. on September 8th, 1914, and the balance representing the interest on this sum from September 8th, 1914, to June 30th, 1916.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinsons & Grist, appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, defended.

In March, 1914, plaintiff paid to the N.D.L. the sum of £107 5s. 0d. and received in return a first-class passenger ticket in the name of his wife from Hongkong to Southampton and an order for a return passage signed by the Company's agents in Hongkong. The outbreak of war prevented the plaintiff's wife from returning to Hongkong by one of the N.D.L. steamers and plaintiff therefore secured a passage for her by one of the P. and O. boats. The action is to recover the amount paid to the N.D.L. for the return ticket, and a summons was taken by the defendants asking for a stay of proceedings on the ground that there was not sufficient reason why the matter in dispute should not be referred to arbitration in accordance with the terms set out on the passage ticket.

That "This contract should be construed and the rights of the parties thereunder determined in Bremen according to the laws of Germany."

After dealing with the law on the subject the Chief Justice said: "I am clearly of opinion that it is impossible to give practical effect to the clause in question at the present time or in the immediate future, and that this is an amply sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred, and for refusing to grant a stay of execution."

Continuing, Sir William Rees Davies said it had been clearly established that the suspension of a legal right upon the outbreak of war cannot apply to the detriment of a British subject and for the benefit of an alien enemy. To acquiesce in the application for a stay of this action for an unfixed and indefinite period would certainly be to the detriment of the plaintiff and possibly for the benefit of the alien enemy company.

The summons was therefore dismissed with costs and the case will now come before the Court.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, October 2nd.

On the 5th October, the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic, the Colonial Secretary will be "At Home" at Government House from 1 to 3 p.m.

Great numbers of snipe are to be seen in the fields around the town and the sportsmen are obtaining some excellent shooting.

The house taxes are due to-day and payment must be made during the course of the present month. It has been an old custom to pay on one day and to call the next for the receipt. This should not be allowed. Money should be exchanged for the receipts. A little more attention to this detail will help to avoid trouble in the future.

FIBRE WITH MANY USES.

SHOES, MATS AND BAGS FROM "FIQUE."

The commercial possibilities of a vegetable fibre known as fique, which is in everyday use in Colombia, are pointed out in an article by Mr. M. T. Dawe, Director of Agriculture, Colombia, in the *Kew Bulletin*.

A sample of the fibre, which is usually known as Mauritian hemp, was sent to a firm of brokers in London and was valued at £40 a ton.

Fique is grown everywhere in the sub-tropical parts of Colombia, and is put to a great variety of uses. The alpagatas, or shoes worn by the natives, are soled with fique, and it is used in making sacks, pack-saddles, girths, ropes, cords, matting, marketing bags, and cash bags for banks.

Perhaps one of the most novel uses of fique is the employment of the green leaves for thatching purposes. By the use of suitable machinery and the organisation of the fibre extraction on modern lines, Mr. Dawe believes that the industry is capable of sound and profitable commercial development.

COOL SUSSEX MEN.

COLLECTING SOUVENIRS UNDER BULLET AND BOMB SHOWERS.

When the Sussex men (recently praised for their gallantry) got the order to go forward the Australians cried out to know where they were off to. "To rout out the Boches!" came the answer.

"Then, blowed if we don't come with you!" retorted the Wallabies.

The order had been to take Regina Trench, and to push on if prudent. The Sussex men so far deemed it prudent that they went on for another 400 yards, to a trench right upon the ridge. So completely had they got the Boches going at this time that they covered this ground in open daylight without opposition and with no casualties. Yet these were the positions which the German High Command had ordered to be held at all costs, threatening to court-martial those who retired. It was a very assorted crowd of foes which the Sussex men found. They rounded up prisoners, men found, the 3rd Jaegers, the 3rd Prussian Infantry, the 11th Silesian Division, and the 5th Schleswig-Holstein Corps. Apparently, however, they were pretty unanimous in one thing—a ready disposition to surrender.

"We Sussex chaps don't think much of the Boche infantry," a correspondent was told. Our barrage upon the German trenches was described to me by an officer as so terrific that the "beast" of it sounded more like the fusillade of a machine gun battery. The Germans shouted and gesticulated wildly when coming on to counter-attack the Sussex troops, but whether from an idea of illustrating their frightfulness, or whether because they had been "doped," is not clear. As a rule, I understand, they advanced as coolly as our own men.

A somewhat diminutive sergeant, in jumping into an enemy trench, dashed into a crenching German whom he modestly described as about twice his size. The startled Boche uttered a wail and threw up his hands. The plucky sergeant made nine prisoners in that trench. The Sussex soldiers seem to have a keenness for collecting souvenirs. A bombing officer told me he had several times to shout to them to leave the trophies till afterwards. Undeterred by grenades and bullets, they would pause to gather mementoes of the fight.

I asked a bomber who had been blown from the bottom of a trench right on to the parapet what his thoughts were. "Well," he answered reflectively, "all that I can remember as to that is that it took me at least ten minutes to make up my mind whether I was still here."

Yet a little later he was leading two men of his party up the trench, which they had bombed clear for some hundreds of yards, right up to a machine-gun post.

These Sussex men had been for several days in the trenches, under almost ceaseless shell fire, before they delivered their attack. They were so dog-tired that many of them fell asleep while standing and waiting the order to get out and go over. Yet they went through the German second line system and beyond it.

ITALY AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

TEXT OF DECLARATION.

An official announcement issued in Rome on August 27th says:—

The Italian Government declares, in the name of the King, that Italy considers herself to be in a state of war with Germany as from August 28th, and begs the Swiss Government to convey this intimation to the Imperial German Government.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has conveyed to the Swiss Federal Government through the Italian Minister in Bern the following communication:—

Acts of hostility by the German Government towards Italy follow one another with increasing frequency. It suffices to mention the repeated supply of arms and instruments of land and sea warfare by Germany to Austria-Hungary and the uninterrupted participation of German officers and soldiers and sailors in the different operations of war directed against Italy. It is only, thanks to the assistance which has thus been lavishly bestowed by Germany in the most various ways, that Austria-Hungary has recently been able to concentrate against Italy her greatest effort.

It is necessary to add:—

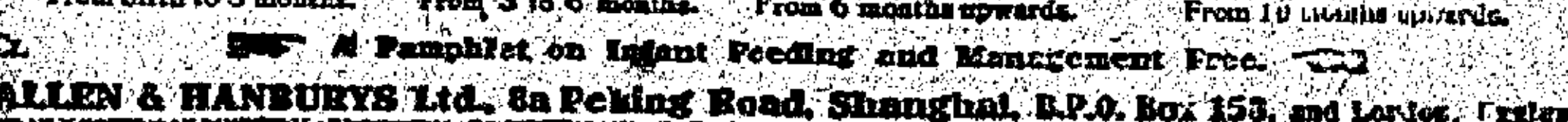
(1) The surrender to our enemy by the German Government of Italian prisoners who had escaped from Austro-Hungarian concentration camps, and had taken refuge in German territory.

(2) The invitation addressed to credit establishments and German bankers at the initiative of the Imperial Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to consider all Italian subjects as alien enemies and to postpone all payments which might be due to them.

(3) The suspension of the payments to Italian workmen of pensions owing to them in view of the formal declarations of German law.

These are all facts which reveal the real feelings systematically hostile which the Imperial Government cherishes with regard to Italy. Such a state of affairs could not in the long run be tolerated by the Royal Government, since it aggravates exclusively to the detriment of Italy the deep contrast between the situation *de facto* and the situation *de jure* which has resulted already from the fact of the Alliance of Italy and Germany with two groups of Powers at war with one another.

For the above-mentioned reasons the Italian Government declares, in the name of the King, that Italy will consider herself as from August 28th in a state of war with Germany, and requests the Swiss Federal Government to convey the above communication to the knowledge of the Imperial German Government.—*Reuter*



SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BENTEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,615, G. Tanaka, 2nd October—Moji 27th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LOONGHONG, British str., 1,095, Matheson, 3rd October—Manila 30th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

FARELLA, British str., 3,561, S. R. Nasbol, 2nd October—Nagasaki 27th September, Ballast.—Order.

SHANGHAI, Chinese str., 243, L. McLaren, 2nd October—Kwangchowwan 30th September, General.—Order.

TORONTO MARU, Japanese str., 2,020, Kamada, 2nd October—Moji 27th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WINGHONG, British str., 1,517, R. D. Morrison, 3rd October—Shanghai 28th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

YANSTED, British str., 1,434, R. Y. Anderson, 3rd October—Kobe 27th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

CLEANANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

CHONGHONG, British str., for Swatow.

LAUCHON, British str., for Shanghai.

SHIMONOSEKI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

TEAN, British str., for Manila.

TONGLEI, Chinese str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

October 3rd.

BENTEN MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

CITY OF DUBHAM, British str., for New York.

GIENFALCHI, British str., for Amoy.

HAIBONG, British str., for Swatow.

HALVARD, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

INON, British str., for Manila.

KUWASAKI, British str., for Singapore.

KWANTON, Chinese str., for Canton.

MOGAMI MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.

NICHIO MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.

SAIGON MARU, Jap. str., for Macao.

SHUNGHONG, Chinese str., for Canton.

SHUNTING, British str., for Saigon.

WOSANG, British str., for Swatow.

YARIMO MARU, Jap. str., for Java.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Sardina* left Shanghai for this port on the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., with the homeward English mails, and is due here on the 5th instant, morning.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

The str. *Empress of Japan* left Kobe on the 28th instant, at 11 a.m.

The str. *Benolder* from Swansen and London left Singapore for this port on the 29th September, and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.25.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. Japan, and increased slightly along the coast from Hongkong to Cape St. James. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.1 inch. Total since 1st January, 73.13 inches, against an average of 75.52 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) ... No.

South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) ... No.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 3rd.

	Previous On Date	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.93	29.92	29.96
Temperature	80	71	75
Humidity	69	86	75
Wind Direction	East	V	NNE
Force	3	3	1
Weather	0.01	0	0.11
Rain	0.01	0	0.11

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd = 80

Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd = 70

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to 10th October, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Wed.	4	0 50	7 4	9 40	2 4
Thurs.	5	1 15	7 2	11 7	1 9
Fri.	6	4 0	7 1	10 5	1 9
Satur.	7	5 22	7 1	10 5	1 8
Sun.	8	6 37	7 2	10 34	1 8
Mon.	9	7 45	7 2	10 34	1 8
Tues.	10	8 34	7 0	10 18	2 8

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commanding from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF MANILA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington	THE HANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS.	PAUL LEBAT	Frnz. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 10th inst.
MAINTON & BOUTE AVISAN PORTS.	SAKAMIS	Brit. str.	—	Noma	THE HANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
MEXICOAN, PERUVIAN & OHIO PORTS VIA JAPAN.	SHIZUOKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.	SHIMO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Nakamura	THE HANK LINE, LIMITED	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA S'RAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TSUBASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TSUBASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TSUBASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	TSUBASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA S'RAI, NAGASAKI & HONOLULU.	CHINA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Brown	OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CHINA MAILER & CO. LTD.	On 11th Nov.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	To-day, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 2nd Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHONG	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 7th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHONG	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 15th Nov.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHONG	Brit. str.	—	P. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGHONG	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 11th inst., at 4 p.m.
MOJI & KOBE	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TSUBASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Robertson	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 15th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	V. Hiddell	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	F. E. Garroth	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	J. Meathall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	Sakaki	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
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WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
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WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at Noon.
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WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	ROSEBUD	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BRISA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BRISA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong — S.S. "SALAMIS" — 30th November.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to — THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamer "CITY OF MANILA" — On 15th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice. For rates of freight and further information apply to —

THE RANK LINE, LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 4th Oct.	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 10th Oct.	4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"CHIBLI"	On 16th Oct.	4 P.M.
S. ATOW and SINGAPORE	"KANGHOW"	On 6th Oct.	Noon.
HAIPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 7th Oct.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 8th Oct.	D'light
SHANGHAI	"KUBICHOW"	On 10th Oct.	Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 10th Oct.	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 10th Oct.	4 P.M.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

Freight or Passage apply to — BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN L.S. VING

"HAI TAN" — Capt. J. S. Thomson — SUNDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bate Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to —

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to —

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON, STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	from	1916	1916
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 20
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOIRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORFOLK	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Jan. 16	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
NOVARA	Dec. 31	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	KASHGAR	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	HABIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. A connecting steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Due at
to	from	1916
NORFOLK	TUESDAY, 10th October	10th October
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October	22nd October
MALTA	MONDAY, 6th November	6th November
NANKIN	SUNDAY, 19th November	19th November

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage, Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE	KITANO MARU	18,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.
MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENEBIFE	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIKEO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BIRIBANE	AKI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU	10,000	FRIDAY, 20th Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 15th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU	8,000	SUNDAY, 15th Oct.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KIRIN MARU	8,000	THURSDAY, 6th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 9th Oct., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRAN. DISCO, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

For Further Information apply to —

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, MANAGER

AGENTS

TELEPHONE Nos. 202 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED, 4th Oct., Noon
NIFFON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES, 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED, 1st Nov., Noon
SEIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	THURS, 9th Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	THURS, 5th Oct., Noon
KOREA MARU	16,000—18 knots	FRI, 17th Nov., Noon

1 Via MANILA, Onfitting Shanghai.

2 Proceeding to South American Ports, Onfitting Manila and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £80. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAHNA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTES TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU — 14,000 — 13 knots — THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to —

T. DAIGO, AGENT, King's Building, [213]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

STEAMERS

To SAIL.

MAGELLAN ... On or about 8th Oct.

HOWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, PAUL LECAT ... On or about 10th Oct.

TOURANE and SAIGON

(Without Transshipment) CORDILLERE ... On or about 23rd Oct.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

"HAWAII MARU" ... FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 3 P.M.

1 Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. 2 Omitting Shanghai and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"LUZON MARU" ... TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, AMARANG, AND HATAVIA

"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamane SUNDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norashima, ... WEDNESDAY, 4th Oct., at 9 A.M.

"KALU MARU" ... SUNDAY, 8th Oct., at Noon.

1 Proceeding to Amoy, Takao and Tamsui.

2 Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the HONG KONG WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to —

H. YAMAGUCHI, MANAGER, No. 130 Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	21st Oct.	On 1st Oct., 4 P.M.
ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless pay telegraph.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are Equipped throughout with Electricity.

All State Rooms have Electric Fans & duly qualified Doctor and Stewards on board.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. AGENTS

AGENTS

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		October 3rd
ON LONDON.		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... 2/83
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 2/2 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/2 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 2/1 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/1 1/2
	Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	2/3 1/2
ON PARIS.		
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 307
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	317 1/2
ON NEW YORK.		
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 63 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY.		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... —
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 169 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.		
	Telegraphic Transfer	... —
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 169 1/2
ON BANGKOK.		
	Bank Bills, at sight	... 70 1/2
	Private, 30 days' sight	... —
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand		
		... 103 1/2
ON MANILA.—On demand—Pesos		
		... 104 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand		
		... 92 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand		
		... 138 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand		
		... 4 1/2 p.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand		
		... 34 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand		
		... 70
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate		
		... \$3.00 a m.
GOLD LEAF, 101 fine, per tael		
		... (\$3.65)
BAR SILVER, per oz		
		... (\$32 1/2)

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	20 cents pieces	per cent.	\$ 0.08	Premium
Hongkong	10 "		\$ 0.10	"
Canton	20 "		\$10.13	discount
Canton	10 "		\$10.15	

BANKS

HONGKONG, 3RD OCTOBER, 1916.						
Stocks.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASE.	RETURN ON LAST OF YEAR DIV'D.	
BANKS.—						
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.	
China Siam Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	all	\$8 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$4 1/2, buyers		
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	50,000	\$1	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
COTTON MILLS.—						
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 149	11 1/2 p.c.	
Kong Yik Cotton S. & W. Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 148, buyers	12 p.c.	
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 9 1/2, div. by.	6 p.c.	
Yangtze Cotton Mill, Limited	20,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 5.40	6 p.c.	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$8	\$10, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—						
H'Kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$8 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.	
H'Kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$120, buyers	4 p.c.	
Shai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	Tls100	all	T. 83	9 p.c.	
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10 1/2		
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls100	all	Tls. 55	6 1/2 p.c.	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$10.15, sales		
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$58 1/2, buyers	42 p.c.	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$116	7 p.c.	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	4,500	\$25	all	\$16 1/2	3 p.c.	
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$34, buyers	9 p.c.	
Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited	335,000	5/-	all	\$7.33, sellers	4 1/2 p.c.	
INSURANCES.—						
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$350	\$50	\$400, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$154, buyers	64 p.c.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$350	\$50	\$385, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 155, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	15,000	\$250	\$100	\$920, buyers	6 p.c.	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$263, @ Ex 75	6 p.c.	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—						
H'Kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$191, buyers	7 p.c.	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$100, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$300	44 p.c.	
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61, buyers	5 p.c.	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$38	7 1/2 p.c.	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls150	all	Tls. 85	4 1/2 p.c.	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$88		
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Land- bouw exploitatie in Langkat.	250,000	Gda10	all	Tls. 25 1/2, sellers		
MINING.—						
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Limited	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$4/-		
Kilian Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$0/-		
Isab Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2		
Trench Mines, Limited	150,000	\$1	all	\$0/-		
Peak Tramway Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$9.90, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$0.85, buyers		
REFINERIES.—						
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	\$115, buyers	10 p.c.	
Malayan Sugar Company, Ltd.	14,000	P 20	all	\$36, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—						
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$17 1/2, div. sat.	35 p.c.	
H'Kong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.	50,000	\$15	all	\$22 1/2, buyers	49 p.c.	
				pref. \$45 buy.		
				dcl. \$13 1/2, buyers	54 p.c.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	50,000 & 50,000 L.	\$5	all	\$17	61 p.c.	
Shall Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,222,000	\$1	all	119 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$3 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$29	7 p.c.	
Stowen Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$2 1/2, buyers	7 p.c.	
STORES AND DISPERISERS.—						
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7	all	\$6.90, sellers	10 p.c.	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$7, buyers	7 p.c.	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$17		

BANKS

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sinking
 \$1,500,000, at 1/2—\$15,000,000
 Slips: \$15,000,000
 \$22,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS
 W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.,—Chairman.
 S. H. DODWELL, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
 O. S. GUBBAY, Esq. | J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. R. HOLYOAK | Hon. Mr. E. SELLUM

CHIEF MANAGER:
 HONGKONG—N. J. STABS, Esq.
 SHANGHAI—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
 BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent.
 per annum on the Daily Balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
 " 6 " 3 " " "
 " 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABS,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 21st February, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	...	...	Yen	20,000,000
Capital Paid-Up	...	...	...	12,500,000
Reserve Funds	...	...	...	4,890,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKYO.
FORMOSA—AKE, GRAN, KAGI, KARENKA,
KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHI-
CHUI, TAICHI, TAIWAN, TAKOW,
TANVUI,
CHINA—AMOI, CANTON, FOOSHOW, HAN-
KOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE,
SOMERBAHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and Counties Bank, London, and
South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Com-
mercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo
China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia
America, and elsewhere.

Y. KIKUCHI,
MANAGER.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	862,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES

Bombay	Canton	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kwai Bharu	Rangoon
Cebu	Shanghai	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Deli	Swatow	Madras	
Port Louis (Mauritius)			

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange.

business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916, 1907

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.** Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong

AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on **FIXED**
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914

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JOHN CARTWRIGHT, of THE HONGKONG
and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.,
the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong.

THOS. COOK & SON.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. 16, Des Voeux Road,
HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office.—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE C. JACK & CO. LTD.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:

OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro-Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our client

received considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished medals for repatriation.

~~This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost.~~

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in knowledge that Saloon Cabin or Deck Kitchens, dinner services, etc., can be made equal

new in the shortest time at reasonable cost

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS

Dinner Services, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and furnished on the shortest notice.

Polished and Plated. • OFFICERS' SWORDS.

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